## CAPTAIN JACK'S BAND.

The Peace Powwow Between the Squaws and the Lava Bed Warriors.

Inverview of Sally and Matilda with the Commissioners.

SCHONCHES' WHITE HEART MELTED.

Jack Jealous of Power, but Thirsty for Peace and Liberty.

The Herald Correspondent at Military Headquarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1878. A special despatch received this evening from nirchild's camp, the headquarters of the Modoc Peace Commission, says that Robert Whittle and his Indian wife returned from Captain Jack's camp on Monday night, it being their second visit. They brought "Modoc Dave" with them. A band of Captain Jack's men, numbering forty-three warriors, il heavily armed and carrying needle-guns, met em one mile from the lava beds. Some of the Inans had 200 cartridges slung to their persons.

Captain Jack still holds the position of Chief. lian Dave went back again this morning, with a sage that Fairchild, Whittle, Matilda (his wife) nd the squaw Artena would go to-morrow to arange for another meeting. The Peace Commission have given strict orders that no members of the ress shall accompany them, having determined hat there shall be no information given to the public except through their hands.

REPORT OF THE SQUAWS. When the two squaws returned from their first risit to the lava beds they were taken into a room, o which none of the correspondents were admitted. After an hour's conference the Commissioners tated to the correspondents that the Klamath quaw had made the following statement:-

When she arrived in Camp Modoc all received her kindly, and said they were glad she had come. They were tired and waiting for talk; they ere out of clethes, out of provisions, and wanted ne more war. They were ready to wash their hands of blood. Captain Jack and John Schonenes, prother of the old chief Schonches, and another were the only speakers. Captain Jack commenced by complaining that the Indians were pitched into the military and citizens when they (the Indians) were asieep. They did not intend to trouble citizens, and wanted to fight soldiers. The citizens should not have troubled them. They went to the rocks safely, and the soldiers came and hunted them as if they were cayotes. They did not want to live like that, but

They were tired of seeing women come to them. Tomen did not understand when men lied. He was Chief still. Squire Steel made him a Chief. He did not want to talk to "Little Eyes" or to the peeple who had been in the fight. He wanted to see them come in there. They should not be hurt. He was ready to talk with these men who had come from a long way off. He would like to talk with

John Schonches, brother of the old chief chonches, now on the Klamath reservation, and one of the surviving Modocs who took part in the odoc war in the year 1852, then spoke. He said he was very tired of waiting for somebody to come and talk, because he could not go out and talk. He remembered Ben Wright's treachery. These boys (pointing to the ether Indians) have all grown up since then. He wanted to wash everybody's hands of blood, and to have all the past He was the oldest chief there. would control the boys and bring
he was glad that men had
to talk with him from a long off. Tyes and those who had fought with them he could not talk with. He wanted to see Mr. Case because he came from a long way off. He anted to see Mr. Meacham because he had come from a distance. A man of his name had talked him long before and made his heart strong. luce then very much blood had been spilled. He did not want any more. He had given up all his country but a little place on Lost River, and the oldiers pitched into him there. He had always tried to be friendly with the citizens. The boys got control the boys then, but could now. His heart had been wild, but was getting better. He ought the wildness will get out of the boys the same way. He liked the talk sent by squaws from the President. All the people were his children. He did not want them to fight. He felt like being s peace man among his own children. He would middle. His men were coming to do that when trouble came along. He had

A RED SEIN, BUT A WHITE HEART. His heart was wild while fighting, but the good news sent away the wild spirit. He was ready to see the Commissioners at any time and talk with them. He did not want to talk to any more women. They did not understand things. He would be glad when the next messenger came. He would meet him where grass grows and water runs. off. They could come and not be afraid. He could control his people, but he was afraid the white nen could not control theirs. His people would henceforth do as they agreed to, but he feared the white men would not. He was not afraid to meet the Commissioners, and they need not be afraid to meet him; they should not be hurt; nebody would kill them. He went on the reservation and was promised a place by the side of Liuk River Jack, but was removed to Williamson River by Captain Knspp, the agent, and then was removed again

and put between Klamath, where he had to
LIVE ON ROOTS IN THE GROUND.

He could see no chance of having a permanent
home there, and felt that he might starve to death. He did not want any time wasted in negotiating. The clothes were worn out on their women. When they went to their ranches on the Lost River for roots they returned empty handed. They were scared back. Send the woman Matilda back with a messenger and we will come out and talk. Tell the white men not to be afraid; they shall not be have

the white men not to be arraid; they shall not be hurt.

Another old Modoc veteran speke in favor of peace, though he feared treachery on the part of the whites. He remembered Ben Wright's treachery, and feared a repetition of it.

The Modocs listened attentively to the speakers, and by the usual grunts signified their acceptance of the ideas and their assent to the proposition advanced. There were no dissenting voices, and so signs of opposition except signs of the cut-cropping of

as signs of opposition except signs of the cutgrouping of
FRALOUSY ON THE PART OF CAPTAIN JACE
lest he should not be acknowledged chief of the
tribe. It is the opinion of Matilda that Captain
Jack's power is waning, and his influence is overshadowed by Schoncles, whose party is strong
enough to rule the band.

The Indians sent no propositions, according to
the courier's report, but'l learned afterwards from
the other side a different story from a returned
woman, to the effect that Captain Jack will insist
on having his place on Lost River as one of the
concessions the whites must make in the event of
peace being concluded.

Judge Rosborough and Mr. Steel start for the
front lo-day, the farmer have

Judge Rosborough and Mr. Steel start for the front to-day, the former having been added to the

ommission.
The latter goes at the request of the Commissioners and Captain Jack. Views of a Squaw as Communicated to

the Herald Correspondent—Story of the Modoce—Were They Briven Into Rebeltion by Rad Treatment!—Military
Gossip at the Camp—Departure of Genoral Wheaton and Arrival of General

HERALD HEADQUARTERS,
LOST RIVER CAMP, Feb. 12, 1873.

Affairs here are progressing rather slowly, and until the Peace Commission arrive and get through their talk there will be no aggressive move against

on outside, will remain there until he hears what proposals the Peace Commissioners have to make. There is very little doubt Jack is willing to make terms, but he is powerless to a certain extent, as the ourly-headed d who leads the party of Indians that committed all the murders, is strongly in favor of fighting, on the principle that they might as well die in arms as give themselves up and be hanged for murder. Scar-faced Charlie, the Indian that is credited with firing the first shot of the campaign, is also said to be a strong peace man and a firm supporter of Cap-tain Jack. They have about ten others with them, which leaves nearly thirty-five in favor of fight. It is estimated by the settlers, who have known these Indians for years, that there are about forty-four or forty-five warriors in the lava beds, but they are and children. The latter portion are of considerable use in such a natural fortification as they occupy at present, as any one that can hold a rifle and pull a trigger is equal to ten men on the at-

I had a "taik" the other day with a squaw of the Modoc tribe, who had been in to see Captain Jack. She said that Captain Jack, Scar-faced Charlie and about ten others are in favor of peace, but the rest of the tribe are decidedly against it. It is very amusing to listen to the opinions of different people around this section of the country as to the origin of the disturbance, as they are of the most opposite nature, and vary according to the exact locale of the informant. When I arrived first at Yreka I received various accounts from persons, but, on the whole, they appeared of the opinion that the Indians had been treated badly, and that Davis and Fairchild were the prime workers in the entire movement, and rather encouraged war in order to get a good bill out of Uncle Sam. The nearer I approached the region of the lava beds, on the California side, the stronger became the feeling that the Indians were badly used, but the biame was thrown on the Indian Agent and the Applegate family. A member of the latter family. Mr. Jesso Applegate, has been appointed Peace Commissioner. He is a large real estate proprietor in Oregon and has considerable interests in some land lately taken up in this neighborhood under the Swamp or Overflowed Land act. Here in Oregon the settlers are rather bitter against the Indians, and many of them coolly assert that CAPTAIN JACK WAS ADVISED TO HOLD HIS POSITION at all hazards by Mr. Elijah Steele, a man of high standing in this section of the country, but a resident of Yreka and a friend of the Indians, as far as right and wrong are concerned. There is, however, little doubt that the Indians have been badly treated, and if the whites had kept faith with them there would have been no disturbance at all. The late Indian Agent, Mr. Meacham, thoroughly understood this Modoc tribe and took some interest in their case, so far as to forward their claim to this Lost River slip of land to Washington. From all accounts Captain Jack appears to be a "very square" Indian and he has on several occasions returned property to the settlers that some of his tribe had stolen. The present Indian Agent, Mr. Odeneal, was evidently mishiformed as to the class of Indians he had to deal with when he-sent Mr. Ivan Applegate to Major Green for twelve or ifteen men to assist him in forcing Captain Jack and lats warriors on to the Yinnix reservation. Major Green, however, was a little better posted, and sent Captain Jackson, of the First cayairy, with his troop. some land lately taken up in this neighborhood

THE ACTION OF THE TROOPS
on, one side of Lest River and the gallant Oregon citizens on the other has already been fully described, and it is generally thought that some warning should have been given to the settlers before making an aggressive movement against these Indians. The residents of Linkville, or the bad whiskey sold in that residents of Linkville, or the bad whiskey sold in have been given to the settlers before making an aggressive movement against these Indians. The residents of Liakville, or the bad whiskey sold in that region, are also responsible for the reinforcement of fourteen picked warriors that Captain Jack received shortly after his arrival in the lava beds. If they had not threatened to kill those Indians on sight and frightened Mr. Dyer, the Sub-Agent, out of his wits, Captain Jack would be minus the assistance of Shack Nasty Jim, Big Jack, Frank and some eleven others, that are said to be the bravest warriors in the tribe.

General Gillem, Colonel of the First cavairy, commanding the troops in this section; Lieutenant Rockwell, of the First cavairy, Acting Adjutant General, and the Herralb correspondent left borris' ranch on the morning of the 7th and arrived here the same day after eleven hours in the saddle. As the General was anxious to have an interview with a Modoc woman living at the Klamath River ferry, with a view to obtaining her services as interpreter in case of a talk with Captain Jack, we went round that way, giving us about sixteen miles longer to ride. The nearest route by Van Bremer's ranch to this point is about twenty-two miles, but by the trail we took round Little Klamath Lake the distance is said to be forty miles. We were ferried across Klamath River, and also Link River, a large stream connecting Klamath Lake with Little Klamoth Lake, and arrived at the camp about eight P. M.

LOST RIVER CAMP

moth Lake, and arrived at the camp about eight P. M.

LOST RIVER CAMP
is at present the headquarters of the army, and yesterday Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, who has been in charge up to the present, turned over his command to Brevet Major General Gillem, who now assumes control of operations in this section of the country. It is the intention of General Gillem to remove headquarters to Dorris' ranch or somewhere in that neghberhood, but as definite news arrived yesterday that the Peace Commissioners are to meet on the 15th no movement of importance will be made until they have transacted their business. It is the general feeling among the army officers that there will not be another shot fired, which is rather a disappointment to them, as they would like to have had another turn at Captain Jack, in order to get even for the

of importance will be made until they have transacted their business. It is the general feeling among the army efficers that there will not be another shot fired, which is rather a disappointment to them, as they would like to have had another turn at Captain Jack, in order to get even for the disaster of the 17th January. If there is a continuation of hostilities Jack will find it rather a hot place in the lava beds, as shells will be in order and a plentiful supply sent into his stronghold at Uncie Sam's expense. The attack will probably be made from the Lake, upon a plan suggested by Colonel Mason, bringing seme floating batteries into service. The land forces will be divided into two battalions, one commanded by General Gillem and the other by General Wheaton, and as fast as the shells begin to sperate upon the Indian strongholds the troops will advance and carry the position by storm.

It is pleasant to find that for once the settlers are satisfied with the work of the regular troops and it is safe to say that there is not one of the valuar will not speak enhanced the first of the contract of the

#### PENNSYLVANIA MINING DIFFICULTIES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 26, 1873. The committees of the coalpit owners and miners met in conference yesterday, but were unsuccessful in adjusting the difficulties between them in re gard to the Screen bill now before the Legislature. their talk there will be no aggressive move against Captain Jack and his forces. That redoubtable warrior is still ensconced in his lava stronghold, and as he is yell posted about everything geing.

#### GRAND INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONACO.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 8, 1873. The shooting pavilion at Monte Carlo was crowded this afternoon with distinguished visitors from nearly all nations to witness the competition for the liberal and magnificent prizes presented by the administration of the Monaco Baths. It will be seen from the scores that forty-nine sportsmen tried their skill at some of the best blue rocks from Lincolnshire, at thirty yards' rise, with the use of both barrois, and that the four prizes were carried off by Englishmen. The first consisted of a beautiful flower-stand, supported by the Three Graces, 4,065 francs; the third, 2,975 francs, and the fourth, 1,885 francs. At the close of the tenth round a tie was declared between Mr. J. Jee, a popular member of the Hurlingham and Gun Club, and Mr. Arundel Yeo, each having killed nine. In shooting of, Mr. Yeo's fell dead just outside the boundary in front of the centre trap, and Mr. Jee's got away feathered. Mr. Yeo failed to stop his second bird, a high fiyer, and which it struck, fell dead, and insured Mr. Jee's success. Of course Mr. Yeo took the second prize, and the third was secured by Mr. Henry Rae Reid, who alone kined's out of 10. For the fourth prize a tie was declared with Mr. A. J. W. Martin, Mr. F. Norris, the Duke of Hamilton, M. Pinatel, and the Marquis Caumont de la Force. The last three named sportsmen missing their first tie birds, left Mr. Martin and Mr. Norris to fight it out. The first named gentleman, who shot quickly and in good form, stopped half a dozen in succession and wen, sir. Norris, who made some good seconds, falled to kill his sixth bird.

In the first round Baron Van Merck's bird fell within the enclosure to the report of his gun, but got up on being approached by the gatherer, and struggled outside, to is.1 into the Mediterranean. The Prince Louis Esterhazy's also fell deadoutside. In the second round Messrs. Henry Rae Reid, Hebson, Robbins, Herbert, Comte Kinski, Marquis Caumont de la Force and Baron St. Clair also lost dead birds, while Prince Esterhazy's gun, not being loaded, the bird was declared lost.

In the third round Colonel Wheatley, Prince Esterhazy, the Marquis Jaraczlovski and Mr. Hobson's fell dead immediately after passing the wire fence, and Mr. Herbert's flew, fatally struck, over the sea, into which it fell. Sir Charles Legard lost his fourth bird, which dropped dead just over the pavilion, and in the fifth round the bird flown for the Duc de Castries pursued a similar course, while Baron Van Merck's fell into the sea just outside. Captain Shelley's sixth bird also lell immediately on topping the lence, as did that trapped for the Marquis Jaraczlovski.

In the eighth round Captain Shelley was again unfortunate by killing and iosing, as was the Comte de Perricre; and in the ninth and tenth rounds Captain Nevile killed, but failed to score.

At the end of the fourth round Sir William Call and Cointe de Ferricre looked well, but the winners improved their shooting, and after some good shooting, considering the long distance at which the birds were flown, the event was brought to a satisfactory close. The weather, like that of the first day, was delightfully fine.

App who alone killed 8 out of 10. For the fourth prize a tie was declared with Mr. A. J. W. Martin, Mr.

Appended are the particulars:—
SCORES.
GRAND PRIX DU CASINO, a piece of plate of the value of 3,000f. (£120), with 10,000f. (£400) presented by the Baths Administration of Monaco, added to an entrance of 100f. (£4); the second to receive 2,000f. (£80) from the prize and 35 per cent of the entries; the third 1,500f. (£50) and 25 per cent; the fourth 1,000f. (£40) and 15 per cent. Ten pigeons, at 27 mètres (39 yards). 49 subs.
[The asterisk denotes that the bird was killed with the second barrel.]
Mr. J. Jee—V. C., C. B.—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 9. Mr. Arundel Yco, 1\*, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1\*, 1\*, 1\*, 1, 1\*— Killed, 9. flied, 9. Mr. Henry Rae Reid, 1, 0, 1\*, 0, 1, 1, 1\*, 1, 1, Mr. A. J. W. Martin, 0, 1, 1\*, 1\*, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1-T. Norris, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1-M. Pinatel (French), 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1. 0, 1\*, 1illed, 7. Duke of Hamilton, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1\*, 1, 1\*, 1, 1\*— Killed, 7.

Marquis Caumont de la Force (French), 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 7.

Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., 1, 1, 1\*, 0, 1\*, 1\*, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 6. Captain E. C. Nevile, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1\*, 1\*, 0, 0— Killed, 6.
Comte Maurice de Ferriere (French), 1, 1, 1, 1\*, 0, 1\*, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 5.
Mr. Ballile Hamilton, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 5.
M. John de Speyr (Swiss), 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 4. Call, Bart., 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, re-G. E. Shelley, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1\*, 0, 1, 0, reired—Killed, 4. Mr. Aubrey Patten, 0, 1, 1\*, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired illed, 4.
Mr. H. Mesey Thompson, 1, 0, 0, 1\*, 1, 0, 1\*, 0, etired—Killed, 4.
Captain J. H. Anderson, 0, 0, 1\*, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, re-red—Killed, 4. red—Killed, 4. M. Jourdier (French), 1, 0, 1\*, 0, 1, 0, 0, reti-d—Killed, 3. Duc de Castries (French), 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, re-red—Killed, 3. Mr. Raom Bednigster 1, 1, 0, 0, 1\*, 0, 0, retired—
tired-Killed 3.
Mr. P. Milbanke—1\*, 1, 0, 0, 1\*, 0, 0, retired—
Killed, 3.
Signor G. Besana (Italian)—0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
Coionel Wheatley—1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, retired—

tired—Killed, 2.
Colonel Wheatley—1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
Marquis Raggi (Italian)—1, 0, 0, 1\*, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
Prince Louis Esterhazy (Austrian)—0, 0, 0, 1\*, 1, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
Comte Kinski (Bohemian)—1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
Marquis Jaraczlovski (Pole)—1, 0, 0, 0, 1\*, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
M. Eymery (French)—0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 2.
Mr. Robbins (American)—1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 2. Mr. Robbins (Allerthe, 2. Mr. M. D. Treherne, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 1. Signor Rolla (Italiau), 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired— Signor Rolla (Italiau) -0, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired-Killed, 1. M. J. Hottinguer (Belgian) -0, 1\*, 0, 0, 0, retired-

illed, 1. Mr. T. G. Hobson—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed 1. Sir Charles Legard, Bart.—0, 1, 0, 0, 0, retired illed, 1. M. Du Bos (French)-0, 0, 0, 1, 0, retiredilled, 1.

M. E. Dehaynin (French)—I, 0, 0, 0, 0, retired— Killed, 1.
Mr. Reginald Herbert-0, 6, 0, 1\*, 0, retired-

M. F. Boltania (Freeday) 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, retired—
Killed, 1.

Mir. Reginald Herbert—0, 0, 0, 1\*, 0, retired—
Killed, 1.

Signor Ambrosio Maggi (Italian)—0, 0, 1\*, 0, 0,
retired—Killed, 1.

Lord Hopetoun—0, 0, 1\*, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 1.

M. Dursus d'Courcy (French)—0, 0, 0, 1\*, 0, retired—Killed, 1.

Signor Francesco Boero (Italian)—0, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 1.

Signor Francesco Boero (Italian)—0, 0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 0.

Mr. W. S. Salting—0, 0, 0, retired—Killed, 0.

Mr. L. Mousey (French)—0, 0, 0, retired—
Killed, 0.

TIES FOR THE FIRST PRIZE—BIRD FOR BIRD.

Mr. J. Jee, V. C. and C. B. (first prize and 0,075
francs)—0, 1\*.

Mr. Atundel Yeo (second prize, 4,065 francs)—
0, 0.

As Mr. Henry Rac Reid was the only competitor who had killed eight out of ten he took the third prize (2,975 francs) without a tie.

The following then shot off their TIRS FOR THE FOURTH PRIZE—BIRD FOR BIRD.

Mr. A. J. W. Martin (fourth prize, 1,885 francs), \*1,

Mr. A. J. W. Martin (lourth prize, 1,885 francs), \*1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
Mr. F. Norris, 1, 1\*, 1, 1, 1, 0.
Duke of Hamilton, 0.
M. Pinatel, 0.
Marquis Cammont de la Force, 0.
The successful competitors were loudly cheered, especially the winner of the first prize, who, it will be remembered, distinguished himself when serving his country some years ago in India, and who received in consequence the honors attached to the Victoria Cross and of being made a Companion of the Bath.

The shooting commenced at one o'clock and ended at five, during which time 259 rocks were trapped, 173 being killed to 186 missed.

### THE "SWAMP ANGEL" LOWERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—The report that Henry Berry Lowery, the outlaw of North Carolina, is not dead but in this city, may be true, as I received a letter from Payetteville, N. C., to that effect, urging me to find etteville, N. C., to that effect, urging me to find out if it was true. I replied that even could I lay hands upon him I would not inform upon him for any reward North Carolina could offer. I offered Governor Caidwell my services to capture the outlaws in their swamps, but he refused, caining me a desperado and a New York thief. I do not forget Weldon in 1800, when they gave me fifteen minutes to leave the State because I was a Northerner. Should I come across Henry Berry Lowery in my rambles you may bet the last dollar you've got we will have a good time together in remembrance of the persecution I suffered in the old North State in 1806-57-50. If Henry Berry Lowery is in the city why do not some of the brave Tar Heels come on and take him, with the prospect of such a large reward before them? You may publish this for the because of the men who threatened your correspondent.

# GOD AND GOVERNMENT.

The National Religious Constitutional Convention in Session at the Cooper Institute.

PIOUS PALAVERING.

The Noble Framers of the Republic Criticised and Dissected.

HISSES AND PLAUDITS

Resolutions Strong in Words and Smooth in Rhetoric.

THE SCRIPTURES IN THE SCHOOLS.

Eloquent and Earnest Oratorical Efforts by Delegates in the Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

The ninth annual convention of the advocates of the religious amendment of the constitutionnamely, the insertion of a clause relating to the recognition of God-was begun yesterday alternoon in the great hall of the Cooper Institute. About five hundred people were present, a large number, ity, forming the seditious portion of the assemblage. Among those who were apparently representatives were several ladies, with faces conspicuously marked by intellect and piety. Undoubtedly the extreme radical school of morality of the country was well represented, whether, as is believed by the majority of the people, their opinions are those of fanaticism or not. Among the foremost seats were several colored delegates, two ladies and two gentiemen, one of the latter having hair and beard fringed with gray. They attracted considerable attention. Scattered throughout the house might be seen a surprising number of white-crowned and venerable heads, whose snowy coronals lent to the sober body an air of great sagacity and dignity-appearances which are not of small value, because of the impression which they commonly produce upon unsophisticated minds.

THE CONVENTION OPENS.

At half-past two the congregated and clerical-looking representatives of the great moral sentiment of intolerance began to grow impatient of sedate idleness, and the magnates of the Convention, who were basking in their own glory in the committee room, were reminded emphatically, by repeated and loud stamping of feet, that it would well for them to appear upon the platform and show their seraphic faces to the light and the throng. Out of tenderness, it was whispered, for their reputations for promptitude—a godly virtue-

Mr. John Alexander, of Philadelphia, who is a tall, elderly gentleman, wearing black clothes and two pairs of gold-bowed eyeglasses, walked to the desk, with a great ivory-headed cane under his arm, and called the Convention to order. As he then announced, the Rev. Dr. Milligan delivered an appropriate prayer.

they accordingly came forth amid feeble applause

COMMITTEES.

The following Committee on Enrolment of Delegates was then appointed to examine the credenials of all persons claiming to be such, and to admit others, as it might be desirable, who had not those qualifications: -- The Revs. J. R. Thompson, E. H. Fanning, W. H. Knox, S. H. Grabam, E. B. Wilson, and Messrs. Albert L. Kelly, Lewis Remfleid, John B. Caldwell, Robert Taylor, John Love and E. Chestnut. A committee on permanent organization was

then appointed, comprising the following gentlemen:-The Revs. A. J. Kenyon, Alexander Calhoun, Alpheus C. Bolt and J. J. Stanwix.

COMMON LAW RECOGNIZING CHRISTIANITY. They retired and the temporary Chairman of the Convention then introduced the general Secretary of the National Association, the Rev. Dr. McAilister, who delivered a long and argumentative ad-Baron Van Merck (Belgian) —0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 6, retired—Killed, 3.

Baron Van Baron Bowyer Saint-Clair (French) —1, 0, 0, 1, 1\*, Webster to the effect that our fathers founded webster to the effect that our fathers founded and the constitutions of the words of Daniel Webster to the effect that our fathers founded and the constitutions of the constitution of the const dress. He advocated the incorporation of Christianity into all the constitutions of our country. He referred to the words of Daniel Webster to the effect that our fathers founded this government in religion, morality and liberty. Was it not true that that religion which prevailed throughout the country should have an acknowledgement in the constitution? When it was considered that the Bibbe had been in the public schools for so long a time, that prayer was said by Christian ministers in our legislative bodies, when the Christian Sabbath was enforced by law, why should not Christianity be acknowledged in our statutes? Judge Jamieson had said that a written constitution was an attempt to translate the unwritten or accepted and prevalent constitution into legal language, and should be as literal a translation as was possible. It should represent the moral forces which at the period have the strongest existence in the public mind. At this time the strongest force operating in the world was that of Christianity. (Applause.) But the theory that was now becoming prominent was that the government had no connection with religion, and that Christianity should be put upon a level with all other religions—with atheism, inddelity, Judaism, paganism and papacy. At one time it was decided in the Courts in relation to any Sunday laws that Christianity was a part of the common law of the land. In later cases in the State Supreme Courts exactly the opposite rulings were made.

RELIGION AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

According to one construction of the constitution we had it stated that civil government has nothing to do with with Christian religion; but, according to another and the vital interpretation, the civil government has much to do with Christianity. While there had been a great deal of misiterpretation of their aims, the friends of this political movement were greatly encouraged when Christians understood, as they were beginning to understand, that in fighting for this reform they were opposing the enemies of Christianity, they would come forward to join in this movement

Secretary; the Rev. W. R. Johnson, the Rev. W. H. Tiffany and the Rev. W. C. Knex Assistant Secretaries.

MORE LOGIC.

Mr. Brunot, a tall gentleman, with long white hair, was greeted by applianse, and in a speech expressed his thanks for the honors conferred upon him. They had met, he said, not as representatives of any political or religious society or party, but as citizens who united to support the great fundamental law which underlies all true civic and domestic morality. They believed that the religious amendment to the constitution was essential to the preservation of our liberties. No human work was ever at its origin absolutely perfect, nor was the constitution an exception. The great men who framed it recognized this fact when they provided for its amendment. In serving God we should serve our country. They assembled for a legitimate and patriotic purpose. Dr. Wines had said that government in State and Church was of God. The law of nature was the law of nations, and the law of nature was but the law of God. Blackstone said that man must be subject to the law of his Creator. Plato declared that all laws came from God; no mortal man was the deviser of law. If any truth could be established. This view of the first origin of law was not incersistent with the proposition that all power of government should be inherent in the people. But if this assertion were made without reference to God it would be 'Slase. Man had no right or power to govern according to his own will. Government was ordained, of God and respectable.

Him. That he was the source of civil power in the State was not only in accordance with the oil Writ but was the sentiment of the American

formed a covernment, the constitution of which because with the phrase, "In the name of God. And "The principles expressed in this document were to be found in those afterwards formed by the States. The Continental Congress on June 1,475, appointed a day of fasting and prayer. The Belaration of Independence was made appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world. The ratification of the original constitution refers to the providence of Ged. Nearly all the constitutions of the States recognized God and the Christian religion. When in our troubles the President invoked the favor of Alanghty God, no one in the great North censured him for the use of those words. (Applause.)

censured him for the use of those words.

If, then, God was the source of all civil power;
If, then, God was the source of all civil power;
If the State was a personality with the obligations
and duties of an individual, we were, undoubtedly,
a Christian people. Why, then, could we not say
so? (Applause) As the distinct assertion of free
dom of conscience was essential to preservation
of liberty, so the acknowledgement of the Christian
religion was also essential to the endurance of
morality. (Applause.) The speaker continued in
this strain at considerable length and closed with
applause.

moratty. (Applause.) The speaker continued in this strain at considerable length and closed with applause.

The Committee on Enrolment reported that there were 265 delegates present, representing fourteen States.

A gentleman moved for the privilege of free discussion of the points of argument introduced by the speakers, and the proposition, amid hisses, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee to prepare resolutions was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Revs. John Edwards, D.D.; A. A. Miner, L. S. Terry, T. P. Stevenson and Messrs. H. D. Maxwell and John Davidson.

A CANCER IN THE BODY POLITIC.

Rev. Dr. E. Chaven then delivered an address on "The Religious befect of the Constitution." In opening he made two assumptions—That a personal God exists and that the Eible is a record of His revealed will. (Hisses and applause). Let us not forget, said he, in the midle of his address, that our civil war arose from divisions concerning the constitution. God, after he had chastised us, removed the chastisement. One of the effects of that war was that throught the people to the feet of God. Would it not be well for us, recognizing as we do, individually, that we are his subjects, to acknowledge in the constitution that the nation, as a whole, is his subject. I believe that there is a cancer in our body politic. (Applause,)

A considerably larger number of persons was assembled at hair-past seven o'clock in the Cooper

At the close of Dr. Craven's address, the Convention adjourned until half-past seven in the evening.

Evening Session.

A considerably larger number of persons was assembled at half-past seven o'clock in the Cooper Institute than there had been in the aiternoon. About one-third of the audience were ladies, who manifested strong interest in the questions discussed. The President, Mr. Brunot, was in the chair. A well known adventurer and bad writer sat conspicuously below the planform among the reporters, and took immense pleasure in interrupting the speakers with remarks of his own which were scarcely either relevant or sensible. The Rev. Dr. Tyng opened the proceedings with an eloquent and fervent prayer.

The Rev. Dr. McIlvaine then began his address, which had been advertised on the programmes which were in circulation through the house. He dwelt emphalically upon the irreligious condition of politics. Men would be guilty of breaches of morality in political life of which they would not be guilty in private life. The separation between the two was a sword which cut both ways. This led him to think why the word "God" had been left out of the constitution. He did not believe that its framers were infidels or deists or ilbertines. They did it in order that there might not come again the demoralizing influence of the union of Church and State. You know very well that we are not in danger of any such event. We would do our utmost, would sacrifice our lives to prevent it. (Applause.) But, when you have separated politics and religion in order to keep the latter pure, now are yeu to keep pure the former? (Laughter.) He carnestly contended for the principle that the nation as such had its relations to the God which created it, and upon whom its life depended.

THE NATION IS THE CRATULE OF GOD.

Applause.) It owed to Him gratitude and obedicated. When we seemed to be going. There was no country in the world in which the political sphere of life filled so large a space as in ours could not lead to the server of the wor

which it would do more harm than good to correct. He had but to say that that was an objection comisg from below, and not from above. (Laughter.) He was on the side of the great, all-wise, paternal, governing and loving Being whenever, wherever, however He should manifest his presence or his voice. If any man should say that there was no God he would have nothing to do with him. He would avoid him with as much caution and horror as that beautiful but deceptive animal of his New England home, the very smell of which was repulsive enough. (Laughter and applause.) He belonged to

THE GOD-IN-THE-CONSTITUTION PARTY.

He was not exactly suited by the propositions which he had seen laid out for the party to fulfil. He had, however, no misgiving upon this subject. Immediate success was never the result of glorious, fresh and startling principles. They grew, and sometimes took centuries in their growth. They were not there in the beligerent character of seeking to compel the government to change the constitution. They were there merely as irrends of a movement which they meant persistently to present to those whose power it was to accept or reject. He had had the honor of being repreached with some severtly for being involved in this movement. He had been called a hypocrite. He would to God he cared enough about any one on earth to be a hypocrite (Laughter and applause). He was a descendant of Puritan blood. He was a man of one idea, He looked orward to the day when the dear and gracious Saviour should reign in all the glory of a redeemed and consecrated earth—(applause)—and he called upon them to realize always that infidelity was a puddie and purity was an ever-bubiling spring.

The Doctor set down and greet annianse. The

bling spring.

THEIR PRINCIPLES PRESSED.

The Doctor sat down amid great applause. The Committee on Resolutions taen reported the following:—
Resolved, That this Ninth General Convention of the National Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States reaffirms its deep convection of the greatness and the necessity of the work in which it is engaged.

Resolved, That the principles which underlie this movement commend themselves to the common some and conscience of men as true, as practical and of great importance.

Resolved. That the principles which underlie this movement commend themselves to the common sense and conscience of men as true, as practical and of great importance.

Resolved. That in the judgment of this convention, a nation and an administration of government can no more exist without moral character, moral influence and religion than without a language, and that any attempt to do so is not only absurd but dangerous.

Resolved, That it is the clear right and duty of a Christian people to make solemn acknowledgment of God as their anthor of government, and to make unmistable mention of their preference of Christianity as their religion in their national constitution, both that God may thus be duly honored and that legal presumptions may be created in lawer of Christian morality. Christian usages and Christian institutions.

Resolved, That such acknowledgment of God and of revelation is not designed and does not tend in any wise to oppress any individual conscience or to effect any union of Church and State, mor can it ever be pleaded, used or even perveried to such injurious ends.

Resolved, That this Convention does not regard the precise form of potition sents to Congress in the Interests of this reform as at all essential, provided the main issue be fairly included, viz:—that it is impossible for a State to be neutral in religion and morals, and that the Christian religion is an essential element in American civilization, as shown in the whole history of this country.

Resolved, That the signs of the times, the rapid determined of the whole history of this country.

Resolved, that has again of the times, the rapid determined to the whole history of this country.

Resolved, that has again of the times, the rapid determined to the whole history of this country.

Resolved, that has any though the country and the failure to be fully come for more extended agencies than the religion and the country and the failure to each of the past, this Convention declares the time to be fully come for more extended agencie

unds for this purpose.

A GAG ON PARE DISCUSSION.

The Executive Committee reported the following

The Executive Committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved. That any persons desiring to remonstrate against the objects and measures of this Convention must reduce their opinions and objections to writing, which must be given to the Secretary.

It was passed with a small dissenting vote. The next speaker was Professor A. A. MINER, whose subject was "The Influence of National Stience in regard to Fundamental Law." He opposed the opening of public libraries on Sunday and the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. Their real animus and tendency was the sweeping away of all Christian institutions. When was denied the right of Christianity in the government it was the process which would keep Congress in the same degradation in which they were now—wallowing in the mud and mire of immorality. He did not advocate any union of Church and State, but the recognition of that religion which stands at the back of all States. He was frequently and warmly applauded, and

bore the occasional interruptions of the adven-turer in front with most heroic good humor. Professor GROMAR P. HAYS spoke on the "Indu-ence and Education of Public Sentiment." The Convention at ten O'clock adjourned until this morning.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER TO CUBA.

The Independent Press the Governing

[From the Shreveport (La.) Times, Feb. 16.] Recently the New York Herald sent Mr. Jam Recently the New York Herald sent Mr. James J. O'Kelly to Cuba, to ascertain the real struction of affairs in that island, the extent, character and resources of the insurgents, and the prospects of their success or failure. The Herald's Commissioner on applying to General Morales, commanding the Spanish army, for permission to pass the Spanish lines, was told by that official that he might pass, but if subsequently found among the insurgents or but if subsequently found among the insurgents, or if he again appeared within the Spanish lines, he would be treated as a spy and shot immediately. To this threat of Morales the HERALD replies :- "If the Herald Commissioner receives any injury at your hands without violating the laws of your country, you will be held to a strict accountability, and will be made to suffer the penalty of the out rage, not in the island of Cuba alone, but on every inch of soir that owes allegiance to the Spanish

The HERALD, after explaining the object of Mr. O'Kelly's mission and showing that it is entirely just and proper, assumes that the American people will sustain it in its response to Morales, and says:—"The American press is stronger than the American government; it is the representative and mouthpiece of the American people." Without entering into the merits of the international issue between the Hebald and Spain, we hold that there is an absolute truth embedded in the words just quoted—a truth which is applicable to all truly representative governments in this enlightened age. The legislative power has become dwarfed

inst quoted—a truth which is applicable to all truly representative governments in this enlightened age. The legislative power has become dwarfed by a new and greater power; it is no longathe master, it is the slave. Twenty years age Mr. Herbert Spencer—all of whose theories, though carried to impracticable extremes, are based upon practical truths—said:—"It ides lair to become a trite remark that the lawmaker is but the servant of the thinker. Daily is state—craft held in less repute." Whether Mr. Spencer at that time divined the power which was operating the remarkable change in governmental agencies then so clear, and which has since become still more evident, he does not say; but corranily forth, as it does, in its herculcan proportions and speaking trumpet-tongued in every city, village and hamlet—the press.

Those who have studied history as something more than the mere record of slegges and battles and dynasties, and who will contrast the ignisiation of the past era with that of the present, cannot fall to observe that thei, legislation organized and controlled, retarded or advanced society and all its manifold interests, while now social changes and the stages of progress are controlled and determined by the apparently spontaneous workings of society, and not by the policies of kings and presidents, nor by the enactments of Parliaments and Senates. But those workings which seem to be spontaneous are prompted, organized and guided by an intelligent, vigilant and untiring agency—they constitute that mighty and irrestable force which shapes the destinies of peoples, and which is the creature of "the press"—public opinion.

Whatever of evil and whatever of good there are in the longary and an author or granded the vigilant and untiring agency—they constitute that mighty and irrestable force which shapes the destinies of peoples, and which is the creature of "the press"—public opinion.

Whatever of evil and whatever of good there are in the country; its asgaelty discovered the Ordeit Mobiler swindle, the Sen

#### ART MATTERS.

Bronzes at Tiffany's.

Reference is due to two statuettes in bronze, at Tiffany's, modelied by M. Emile Guillemin, and suggested by two figures among a group of gladiator in Gerome's celebrated painting. M. Guillemin, who is still quite young, has achieved a peculiar reputation abroad, where his admirers mention him as the "Meissonter of bronzes." Hitherto he has almost exclusively confined himself to small but highly finished figures in silvered bronze. The statuettes which are the subject of the present notice are the largest he has yet executed. Only two sets are in existence—the one now at Tifany's, which belongs to Mr. John Hoey, and one in the possession of the Minister des Beaux Arts of France. The original group in the painting which furnished M. Guillemin with his idea, is an illustration of the sentence "Ave Cæsar, imperator! morituri te salutant! ("Hail, Cæsar! those that are about to die salute thee"), with which the gladiatorial combats were introduced. Each figure is about two feet high and faultless in execution. One of the gladiators bears the name Retiarius and the other Mirmillo, each name being indicative of the weapon or the mode of combat made use of. Thus Retiarius bears on one shoulder a net, with which he intends to envelop his adversary, and Mirmilio brandishes a style of weapon peculiar to one of the tribes of ancient Gaul. The figures are nade, with the exception of a waistcioth, and the men's faces and attitudes are full of that stolidity which belongs to animal courage, ruthlessly trained. almost exclusively confined himself to small

Mr. Kruseman Van Elten. Every now and then some amiable foreign artist,

who has lived among us just long enough to create a phalanx of American friends and admirers, takes it into his head to revisit his native land, with the prospect of spending his remaining years there. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Brevcort gave his valedictory sale, and now here is Mr. Kruseman van Eiten, grown so sated with New York admiration as to snatch at the idea of returning to his Beigian birthplace. New York has not such a superfluity of good artists that she can afford to lose any who, like Mr. Van Eiten, have made their mark. It matters little to those who have followed with atteation the progress of this painter's brush that he is an academician of the National Academy of New York and a member of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam; that Holland gave him a gold medal in 1800, and that he enjoys honorary membership of the Rotterdam Academy and the Beigian Water Color Society. People here have come to value him more for what he has done among them than for any traditional merits imputed to him. The collection of his paintings now at the Somerville Art Gallery, and to be sold at auction there next Monday and Tuesday evenings, testifes to his industry and conscientiousness. There are, indeed, one or two works among them, such as "Desolation" and "The End of Summer," which no intelligent admirer can view with deep pleasure. "A Girl Sitting with Her Hands Before Her" and "A Woman Carrying a Baby" would, as titles, better indicate those pictures' total inck of the spiritual and the poetic; and we think that even Mr. Van Eiten's warmest friends will deem this stricture exceedingly gentle. But if one turns to the works in which the real power of the artist comes forth, one will find himself embarrassed among a multiplicity of good things. There are 183 works in all. Of these sixteen are water colors and sepiadrawings; the remainder are oil. Among the best of the assortment are "Cottage near Granby," "Morning in the Meadows, New Milford, Conn;" "The Repose, Granby;" "Shawangunk Mountains in Autumn, "Alternoon near New Milford," "Autumn, Connecticut;" "Mid Day in the Heath Fields, Holland;" "Field of Grais, Holland;" "Sonset, Lake Mohonk;" "Tile Grove, near Farmington;" "Elm Grove, near Farmington;" "The Grove in the Houstonie," "Autumn, Connecticut;" "Milly have the head of an artist's works, that the ar Van Elten, grown so sated with New York ad-miration as to snatch at the idea of returning to